KUDOS

Lori Peek of the Research Program on Environment and Behavior won the student paper award from the Association of Professional Emergency Planners. Her paper, “Backlash Mitigation Plan: Protecting Ethnic and Religious Minorities Following a Terrorist Attack,” will be published in the fall issue of the association’s journal. She will also receive a cash award.

Richard Jessor has been selected to receive the Society for Adolescent Medicine’s most prestigious award, the Outstanding Achievement in Adolescent Medicine Award, for 2005. The society is a multidisciplinary organization of professionals committed to improving the physical and psychosocial health and well-being of all adolescents. The award was established in 1981 to recognize individuals nationally and internationally for their commitment to improving health and health care resources for adolescents and young adults. Although all recipients until Jessor have been members of the Society, awards are made irrespective of membership. This award will be presented to Jessor at the society’s annual meeting in Los Angeles on April 1, 2005.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

ENVIRONMENT AND BEHAVIOR PROGRAM

Natural Hazards Center

In Print

Peek, Lori A. “Constructing the Enemy during Times of Crisis: America after 9/11.” *Divide: Journal of Writing and Ideas* 1, no. 2 (2004): 26-30. This article draws on historical documents and in-depth interviews to assess the impacts of conflict events on ethnic, racial, and religious minority groups in the United States. Specifically, the author explores the creation of an “other” in response to crisis, and examines how this serves to produce group solidarity and social alienation. Also discussed are the experiences of German Americans during World War I; Japanese, German, and Italian Americans during World War II; and Muslim, Arab, and South Asian Americans following the September 11 attacks.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE PROGRAM

In Print

O’Loughlin, John V. “Global Democratization: Measuring and Explaining the Diffusion of Democracy.” In *Spaces of Democracy*, edited by C. Barnett and M. Low, 22-44. London: Sage Publications, 2004. This chapter is a stock-taking of the democratization trends since the mid 1990s. While it appeared for about half a decade after the collapse of the Communist regimes that the world was firmly ensconced in the

*Program Activities continue on page 2*
“Third Wave” of democratization, recent evidence is more contradictory. The beginning of the twenty-first century marks a period of stability (or stagnation) in the democratic trend. What was especially noticeable about the trend in the 1990s was the strong macro-regional character of the democratic transitions. What is undeniable is that regional location matters. The specific purpose of this chapter is to probe the causes of the turn to “democratization” (without prejudging whether the wave is real or imaginary). This chapter has attempted to point out the differences between the various forms of democracy, their distributions, and some of the key reasons why the world political map is changing. Five possible explanations of recent trends (new international norms, foreign aid inducements, contagious diffusion, the “Zeitgeist” of democratization, and cosmopolitan political culture) are examined.


Kolossov, Vladimir, and John V. O’Loughlin. “How Moscow Is Becoming a Capitalist Mega-City.” International Social Science Journal (2004): 413-27. This article focuses on the trends that are transforming Moscow into a new world city, manifested in its new role in global communication networks, economic restructuring, and in particular the rapid development of service economy and especially of banking and other business services. Like other world cities, the transformation of Moscow from a Soviet to a world city accelerates social polarization and increases contrasts between the historical centre and most other parts of the urban space. The authors consider the contemporary strategies of urban management and the relationship between the interests of the state, municipal authorities, private capital, and the majority of Moscovites. Special attention is paid to an analysis of the location of new activities and to the patterns of their spatial combinations. They are explained by historical factors and the heritage of socialist urban planning in the capital.

O’Loughlin, John V., Gearoid Ó Tuathail, and V. Kolossov. “Russian Geopolitical Storylines and Public Opinion in the Wake of 9-11: A Critical Geopolitical Analysis and National Survey.” Communist and Post-Communist Studies 37 (2004): 281-318. Examination of the speeches, writings and editorials by the Putin Administration in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on American cities showed a consistent storyline that equated Russia’s war against Chechen terrorists with the subsequent U.S. attack on the Taliban and Al-Qaeda. The storyline made a strong case for a Russian alliance with the United States and the West against those who were “attacking civilized societies.” Further examination of the statements from the liberal opposition as well as from the far-right and leftist camps showed two alternative storylines to that of the Russian government. The centrist-liberal storyline was skeptical of the benefits accruing to Russia from its support of the Bush Administration’s policy while the “national patriotic-Communist” storyline concentrated on the “imperialist” drive of the United States to control the resources of Eurasia and thus was suspicious of the reasons for the war on terrorism. The resonance of the dominant Putin storyline and its skeptical and suspicious alternatives among the Russian public is tested by analysis of the responses to a representative national survey of 1800 adults conducted in April 2002. Significant socio-demographic differences appear in responses to eight questions. The
IN FOCUS

Professor Boardman (with son Izak) proudly displaying the necklace made by his daughter Anya

Social Determinants of Health and Well-Being

Jason D. Boardman, Assistant Professor of Sociology, is a Faculty Research Associate with the Population Processes Program. He received a B.A. in Political Economy of Industrial Societies from the University of California at Berkeley in 1992 and a Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of Texas at Austin in 2002.

My research focuses on the social determinants of health and well-being across the life course. Using a number of quantitative techniques, I have examined the ways in which the presence or absence of important health-promoting resources are shaped by one’s immediate social context (e.g., family, neighborhood, place of work) and how exposure to known risks is either buffered or exacerbated by the availability of these resources.

Among children, I have examined the relationship between birth outcomes (i.e., low birth weight) and children’s subsequent physical and cognitive development. I have found that children born with low (less than 2,500 grams) and very low (less than 1,500 grams) birth weights face a significant increase in the risk of poor developmental outcomes compared to children born with normal weights and that the disadvantage faced by children of low birth weight on standardized cognitive assessments steadily decreases over time but the risks associated with children’s social characteristics (e.g., their race) become increasingly important as they transition to adolescence.

I have also considered the relationship between social context and health among adults. Most of my work in this area has emphasized the relationship between residential context (i.e., neighborhoods) and physical and mental well-being. I pursued this line of inquiry in my dissertation where I used data from the 1995 Detroit Area Study in conjunction with information on respondents’ neighborhoods to examine the ways in which the institutional, cultural, economic, and social aspects of adults’ neighborhoods impacted their physical health. Another aspect of the social environment that I have considered carefully is the extent to which adults participate in religious activities. Using multiple sources of data involving different age groups and different regions of the country, we have documented consistently robust relationships between adults’ levels of religious participation and their physical and mental health status. Of particular import in these studies is that the bulk of the effects associated with religious involvement appear to be derived from the social resources that religiously active individuals are able to draw upon throughout their lives. Most importantly, in times of stress, the social resources available to particularly vulnerable persons through their religious communities appear to provide important buffers to otherwise deleterious social stressors.

My current work denotes a return to my interest in younger populations. I am examining the relationship between place of residence and pro-social behaviors among adolescents using the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health. Although work describing neighborhood context and well-being among adults has exploded in the past ten years, little work...
has examined the ways in which neighborhoods affect younger populations using comprehensive and nationally representative data sets. I have found that the likelihood that adolescents will engage in risky behaviors such as drug use, skipping school, and unprotected sexual activities is strongly associated with characteristics of their neighborhood regardless of socioeconomic status, mother’s marital status, or the child’s age. The multilevel modeling framework that has been employed has enabled us to estimate differential effects associated with neighborhood context among adolescents with differential access to household resources. In other words, children from relatively stable homes and with secure sources of regular income may be less likely to be affected by residence in a disadvantaged community characterized by high rates of criminal activity, decreased levels of social cohesion, and high rates of residential turnover.

I am currently a core member of the Social Environmental Working Group that is involved in the organization of the National Children’s Study (NCS). Unprecedented in size and scope, the NCS is planning to collect detailed data on maternal behaviors prior to birth, birth outcomes, and subsequent developmental trajectories among a sample of over 100,000 children in the United States. Our working group is charged with the responsibility of recommending research strategies to study the influence of the social environment on child health and development, and my work on this project involves specifying neighborhood processes related to healthy birth outcomes and child well-being.

Putin storyline is accepted by the rich, supporters of the Edinstvo party, males, “Westernizers,” residents of Siberia, singles, and young adults, while the oppositional storylines are supported by Communist party supporters, the elderly, Muslims, women, the poor, and residents of Moscow and St. Petersburg. Geopolitical analysis has focused on texts and their discourses. This study is the first to examine in a systematic manner the relationship between elite discourses and the attitudes of ordinary citizens.


Ganslandt, Mattias, and Keith E. Maskus. “Parallel Imports and the Pricing of Pharmaceutical Products: Evidence from the European Union.” Journal of Health Economics 23, no. 5 (2004): 1035-57. We consider policy issues regarding parallel imports (PIs) of brand-name pharmaceuticals in the European Union, where such trade is permitted. We develop a simple model in which an original manufacturer competes in its home market with PI firms. The model suggests that for small trade costs the original manufacturer will accommodate the import decisions of parallel traders and that the price in the home market falls as the volume of parallel imports rises. Using data from Sweden the authors find that the prices of drugs subject to competition from parallel imports fell relative to other drugs over the period 1994–1999. Econometric analysis finds that parallel imports significantly reduced manufacturing prices by 12–19%. There is evidence that this effect increases with multiple PI entrants.
PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

continued from page 4

Population Processes Program

In Print

Denney, Justin T., Patrick M. Krueger, Richard G. Rogers, and Jason D. Boardman. “Race/Ethnic and Sex Differentials in Body Mass among U.S. Adults.” Ethnicity & Disease 14, no. 3 (2004): 389-98. Current research incompletely documents race/ethnic and sex disparities in body mass, especially at the national level. Data from the 2000 National Health Interview Survey, Sample Adult File, are used to examine overall and sex-specific disparities in body mass for non-Hispanic Whites, non-Hispanic Blacks, Native Americans, Asian Americans, Puerto Ricans, Mexican Americans, and Cuban Americans. Two complementary multivariate regression techniques, ordinary least squares and multinomial logistic, are employed to control for important confounding factors. The authors found significantly higher body masses for non-Hispanic Blacks, Native Americans, Puerto Ricans, and Mexican Americans compared to non-Hispanic Whites. Among very obese individuals, these relationships were more pronounced for females. Given the known health consequences associated with overweight and obesity, and recent trends toward increasing body mass in the United States, these findings underscore the need for public health policies that target specific subpopulations in order to close the wide disparities in body mass in the United States.

Silvey, Rachel. “A Wrench in the Global Works: Anti-Sweatshop Activism on Campus.” Antipode 36, no. 2 (2004): 191-97. When students galvanized anti-sweatshop activism on U.S. and Canadian university campuses in the late 1990s, their actions struck at the core of recent debates about the geographies of counter-hegemonic politics (Blunt and Wills 2000; Herod and Wright 2002; Miller 2000; Sharp et al 2000; Traub-Werner and Cravey 2002). Students staged rallies and sit-ins to challenge their universities’ complicity with the corporate exploitation and abuse of low-wage workers in factories overseas. They directed attention to the embeddedness of academic institutions in the systems that perpetuate global economic inequality, and signaled the re-emergence of students as vocal, vibrant political actors. Observers have celebrated the anti-sweatshop movement’s capacity to build transnational alliances across difference, influence the shape of labor internationalism, link distant nodes in regimes of accumulation, and in some cases even jump scale from the grassroots to international regulatory institutions. Indeed, the movement is cause for optimism among geographers who seek new approaches to the injustices wrought by neoliberal globalization.

Silvey, Rachel. “Transnational Migration and the Gender Politics of Scale: Indonesian Domestic Workers in Saudi Arabia, 1997-2000.” Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography 25, no. 2 (2004): 141-55. Recent research has begun to explore the dynamics of transnational migration from a feminist perspective, and studies of migrant domestic workers have played a prominent role in pushing forward this work. Emerging simultaneously, but largely separately, are explicit debates within geography about the politics of scale, the social construction of scale, and the gender dimensions of scale. This article develops an analysis of the gender politics of the production of scale, specifically the “transnationalisation” of Indonesian activist approaches to overseas migrant domestic workers’ issues. Based on fieldwork in an Indonesian community in West Java that has recently become a sending area for migrants to Saudi Arabia and on interviews with activists representing Indonesian migrant women, the author examines the various gender-specific ways in which migrant women’s rights activists construct and

Program Activities continue on page 6
deploy the scales of the body, the nation, and the transnational. She argues that activist approaches to migrant domestic workers’ rights and the ways in which activists mobilize migrant women’s narratives represent sophisticated feminist theoretical approaches to scale. By identifying and exploring the scale theory embedded in activist strategies, the analysis highlights the imbrication of feminist theory with practice, and underscores activists’ agency in producing the meanings of specific scales. In so doing, the author aims more broadly at elaborating the ambivalent relationship between feminist activism/theory and transnationalism.

Silvey, Rachel. “Power, Difference, and Mobility: Feminist Advances in Migration Studies.” *Progress in Human Geography* 28, no. 4 (2004): 1-17. The feminist migration literature in geography has contributed to bringing several critical social theoretical themes to the forefront of migration studies. Specifically, feminists have foregrounded the politics of scale, mobility as political process, questions of subjectivity/identity, and critical theorizations of space and place. The author provides an overview of the feminist migration literature organized around these themes. In addition, she argues that feminist migration studies can play a pivotal role in the ongoing project of marrying materialist approaches to political-economy with those of critical social theorists.

**BITS AND BYTES FROM CRS**

*Computing and Research Services*

CRS has four computers for IBS faculty, staff, or graduate student use. These computers have 933 MHz processors and 256 MB of RAM. If you would like to request one, please contact Gabe Westmaas.

As of January, 2005, CRS will no longer support computers that are running '98 or earlier versions of Windows. Please make arrangements with Gabe Westmaas or Vijay Jayaraman for assistance with upgrading.

**UPCOMING COLLOQUIA**

Please refer to the following webpage for the IBS colloquia schedules: http://www.colorado.edu/ibs/events/colloquia.html.

**IN THE NEWS**

Kathleen Tierney was featured in the September 7 *New York Times*. The article in the Science section, “A Conversation with Kathleen Tierney: A Sociologist with an Advanced Degree in Calamity,” introduced her “as a professional student of human and natural calamities” and explored her insights from her investigation in New York immediately after the September 11, 2001 attacks. She found that the intense volunteerism after the disaster gave people some sense of control and that a disaster can be “a democratizing experience” because the central authorities are too far away.
RESEARCH PROPOSALS SUBMITTED

Environment and Behavior Program

Tierney, Kathleen (as Co-PI) The Homeland Security Center for Behavior and Social Aspects of Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism
DHS 05/01/05-04/30/08 New $2,414,999

Hunter, Lori African Elderly-Headed Households and Food Security
NIA 07/01/05-06/30/07 New $120,074

Political and Economic Change Program

O’Loughlin, John (Antonsich, Marco, Co-PI) Doctoral Dissertation Research: Territory and Identity in the Age of Globalization: The Case of Western Europe
NSF 07/01/05-06/30/06 New $12,000

Population Processes Program

Boardman, Jason Mentored Research Scientist Development Award
NICHD 01/01/05-12/31/07 New $352,056

Problem Behavior Program

Menard, Scott Chronic Stress, Chronic Strain, Crime, and Drug Abuse
NIH 10/01/05-09/30/10 New $1,490,000

RESEARCH PROPOSALS AWARDED

Political and Economic Change Program

O’Loughlin, John The Dynamics of Civil War Outcomes: Bosnia and the North Caucasus
NSF 08/01/04-07/31/07 New $650,000

Problem Behavior Program

Dunford, Frank Domestic Violence Study
Dept of the Navy 09/20/04-09/19/05 Supplement $352,056

Menard, Scott NYS Family Study: Problem Alcohol Use and Problem Behavior
NIAAA 09/20/04-09/19/05 Continuation $701,187
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